Let Each Bullet Carry Forth
Our Firm Determination

Nippon Times

No Barriers Hold Back
The Will of Asia's Millions

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SPAIN REACHES CRUCIAL POINT IN ITS DESTINY

Anglo-American Pressure, in Form of Threats and Cajolery, Getting Heavier

FRANCO GUIDING STATE

Spain Richest in Europe in Food And Commodities—Living Conditions Improved

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

MADRID, July 22.—Spain is now at the cross-roads of its national destiny. While the Government is evidently determined to stick to the policy of neutrality, more and more pressure is being put on this country by Anglo-American Powers in the forms of threat and cajolery.

General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, guides the country with the slogan, "Remember the victory in the Civil War," which contains deep and significant implications. Still, it is clear that this Iberian nation is inevitably facing grave difficulties, confronted by the two possible destinies of reviving as an independent European State or being made victim of Anglo-American armed forces.

Against Foreign Influence

Noteworthy in this connection is General Franco's declaration that "Spain should not be affected by foreign influences" which he emphasized at the National Council of the Falange Party on July 18, the day preceding the Revolution Day commemorating the start of the anti-Red coup d'etat carried out seven years ago.

On the occasion of the Revolution Day, Chief of State Franco emphasized the necessity of renovating internal administration and solicited the people's united efforts.

Spain remains the richest country in Europe at present—richest in respect to foodstuffs and commodities. Although bread, butter, fat and meat for household use are under ration system, anything can be had when you eat outside. Commodities have increased remarkably, substantiating the recovery of internal economic conditions. Such a situation has been brought about because the Government has taken active measures to realize self-sufficiency, stabilize the currency and to control import and export.

Great efforts have been made by the Madrid Government also to improve the living condition of the people by conducting various social administrative measures. On the other hand, the Government has encouraged the improvement in traffic facilities and irrigation and bolstered stock-raising.

Most noteworthy is the development made in the field of shipbuilding. The vessels now under construction in various dockyards within the country are said to number 222, totaling about 300,000 tons.

Big Slipping Noted

Spain now owns more than 1,000,000 tons of merchant marine, far more than the amount it used to have before the outbreak of the Civil War, but from where materials forming Spain's self-sufficiency, including gasoline, raw cotton, fertilizer, electric and other communications apparati is a great question for Spain. America and Britain may have a chance to set their machinery of stratagem in motion, taking advantage of this point. America has a covetous eye on Spain as a market for dumping its products, but Spain is non-committal to America's persistent demands for opening its market for American products.

Early this month some members of the Spanish Parliament under their joint signatures filed a demand asking for monarchy restoration with General Franco. Of course, these members are much affected by Anglo-American influence, but General Franco himself is original and his declaration issued at the time of the Revolution Memorial Day that no foreign influence would be allowed to exist in Spain is an eloquent indicator to his traditional policy.

General Franco, recollecting the past favors of Germany and Italy, is still pursuing his policy of consolidating the home front for the overthrow of Communism for the sake of Europe and Catholicism, though pro-American and British elements are making more or less reckless activities. At any rate, the public is watching the Spain of to-morrow.

American Airmen in China Frantic for Mastery of Air

Forced Into Blind Alley, U.S. Air Forces on Continent Are Trying to Go All Out for the Offensive and Cut Japan's Communication With South

As part of the American 1943 general counter-offensive plan, the United States air force in China is apparently trying to secure the airpower over the Continent and to cut Japan's communications with the southern regions, a Shanghai dispatch to the Mainichi dated July 21 points out.

The recent developments in the Aleutians, Solomons and New Guinea areas and the Tunisian and Sicilian fronts, according to the Anglo-American propaganda machinery, form part of the general offensive launched by the anti-Axis forces. In the light of this enemy boast, the recent trend of the United States air forces in China assume considerable interest, says the same dispatch.

Only until quite recently the enemy air forces adopted the guerilla tactics of trying to slip through the vigilant air cordon of the Japanese, avoiding combat as much as possible, in order to raid Japan. Of late, however, it has abandoned this timid method in favor of all-out attacks in an endeavor to decide the issue by securing the air power over the eastern and southern China Sea, cutting Japanese communication lines with the south and conducting air raids on Japan.

The United States considers the present moment most propitious for using Chungking-ruled China as a springboard for air attacks on Japan.

Time to Fight

Brigadier-General Claire Chennault, commander of the United States air forces in China, in a radio address at Chungking after his return from the Washington conference declared that "the time has now come for us to fight it out with the Japanese air forces and to raid the Japanese isles."

Following the reconstruction of the United States air forces in China in March, Consolidated B-24's, large-sized bombers, have been sent over by the India route. The medium-sized bombers, North American B-25's, that the Americans possessed in China could raid northern Kyushu at the most even if they took off from advance air bases such as the coasts of Chekiang and Fukien, but Consolidateds can take off from Kueilin, bomb Tokyo and return to their home base with an ample margin. The recent attacks on the northern part of Kwangtung, French Indo-China and Hainan Island were carried out with Consolidateds.

Thus the coming on the scene of these heavy bombers marks a step forward in the enemy air offensive plan. Besides Consolidateds, the Americans now have two-motor, two-fuselage Lockheed P-38 fighters designed for speed and cruising radius, to protect the bombers. They are also supplied with Curtiss P-40 fighters. That the enemy aircraft supply has increased at an accelerated tempo since March can be gauged by the fact that even after the Japanese army air force has shot down more than 130 of them since April the Americans still have more than 100 left as of July.

Used in Asia

The surplus fighting strength made available by the termination of North African campaign is certain to be used on the Asian front. The enemy air force which has been used on the Burmese front is

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. SENATOR URGES PACIFIC 1ST POLICY

Agitation by Chandler of Kentucky Seen as Move to Overthrow F.D.R.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 22.—The proposal that the United States should adopt a Pacific War first policy, instead of the European Front first policy, put forward by Senator Albert Chandler, Democrat of Kentucky, is only a variation of Isolationism that was rampant before the war and that its covert aim is to overthrow the Roosevelt regime, according to the May 31 issue of the New Republic which arrived here recently.

Chandler's speech advocating the defeat of Japan first was designed to bring about a loss of confidence in President Franklin Roosevelt as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, the journal said.

At the same time, it was calculated to sow the seed of distrust among the anti-Axis nations. There are among American politicians a faction that may be called "Beat Japan Firsters". Senator Chandler, Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat of Maryland, Senator Bennett Champ Clark, Democrat of Missouri, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat of Montana, Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat of Massachusetts, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan, Senator H. Styles Bridges, Republican of New Hampshire, and others are members of the faction, it was pointed out.

They were leaders of the Isolationists before the Pearl Harbor debacle, the article continued, and during the anti-Axis strategic conference held at Washington between Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill in May they agitated for the overthrow of Japan first by postponing the European campaign.

They declared that Japan's fighting strength would steadily increase hereafter, while if the United States should continue its European Front first policy and defeat Germany, Britain and the Soviet Union would move away from the firing line and the United States would be compelled to fight Japan singlehanded.

In case such a situation arose, President Roosevelt would be the butt of all the Senate antipathy and he would find himself in a situation even worse than that in which the late President Woodrow Wilson found himself after Great War I.

If Roosevelt wished to avoid such a pass, he should at once adopt the

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANS CONTINUE TO STOP RED DRIVES

Soviets Suffering Heavy Losses in Bielgorod And Orel Sectors

Domei

BERLIN, July 22.—The Red Army continued to suffer heavy damage at the hands of the Germans in its stubborn attempts to break through the German positions on the Eastern Front.

Colonel Ernst von Hammer, war correspondent of the D.N.B., reports on the fighting in the central part of the Eastern Front as follows:

"The conflict in the Bielgorod and Orel areas is growing more and more intense. Everywhere the Germans are gaining the upper hand in frustrating the Soviet attacks by skilled and rapid maneuvering.

"On the Mius and central Donetz lines, the Red Army has suffered tremendous losses. On July 21 in a small section of the central Donetz line alone the Russians lost 50 tanks.

"Terrific fighting began in the area around Leningrad on the morning of July 21 but as the German headquarters had been aware that the Red Army had been making preparations for attack the Germans were not taken by surprise.

"The Red Army in striving to effect a major break-through on the northern wing of the Eastern Front may be regarded as seeking to bring up reinforcements. Its plan apparently is to freeze the Germans on the Leningrad, Mius and Donetz areas so as to be in a position to operate freely in the Orel area. The Germans, on the other hand, are giving full play to their superb mobility to weaken the striking power of the enemy day by day.

"As the damage sustained by the Soviets in the Orel area, especially in their tank force, was extremely severe, they called up several divisions of infantry from the rear yesterday to fill up the gap left by the tank corps, so that the cover given infantry by tanks became quite weak and heavy casualties have resulted among officers and men. The Red Army yesterday alone lost 204 tanks, 63 of which had been wrecked by German anti-tank guns and 40 by dive bombers.

"The same day the Soviet attempt to effect a break-through on a major scale ended in disaster, 85 of their 120 tanks being wrecked. The remaining 35 managed to get through a German position but not being supported by infantry they were wiped out."

FIGHTING SEEN MORE SERIOUS IN SICILY AREA

Both Axis and Anti-Axis Forces Throwing in Full Strength to Bring Up Reinforcements

LUFTWAFFE IS ACTIVE

Patterson Admits Total Casualties Amount to 65,000—18,900 Taken Prisoner

With the fighting near Catania becoming more intense in the last day or two and taking on a still more decisively important character both the Axis and anti-Axis forces are throwing in all their power to bring up reinforcements from the rear, according to a Stockholm July 22 dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi. The Germans and Italians are bringing up unit after unit of reinforcements across the Strait of Messina from Italy Proper and the Anglo-Americans have already landed the British 5th and the American 6th divisions, it is reported.

Putting together the reports from the front, the fighting situation is as follows:

Eastern sector: The German forces driving against the British bridgehead on the banks of the Simeto River have been reinforced from the rear, especially by parachute troops, and are pouring in their power to enlarge their point of break-through. At the same time, in order to blast back the British attack taking place centered around a branch river situated on the extreme right flank of the Simeto, the German forces have laid mine fields in the thicket area peculiar to the district, and together with the mass action of the Luftwaffe, are exhausting the British by constant action. The British admit outright that their advance in that area is at a standstill.

Send Out Reserve Strength

Because of such a situation, the British 8th army, seems to be working to organize and adjust the front by sending out reserve strength, according to German reports. The Luftwaffe from Tuesday night to Wednesday hit the enemy's lines connecting the front with the rear and smashed its attempts to bring up reinforcements. During the same time the Luftwaffe's heavy bombers raided the British convoy in the harbor of Augusta and sank one 10,000 ton class merchantman and critically damaged two freighters aggregating 9,000 tons, one 4,000 ton freighter, and three merchantmen aggregating 11,000 tons. German submarine units on Wednesday at Siracusa sank two British destroyers and one 3,000 ton freighter. On the next day, Thursday, they sank two British destroyers and two freighters off Siracusa, and one freighter in Siracusa harbor.

It is already clear that the Germans and Italians intend to place the main point of the fighting for the defense of Sicily on the area between Catania and Messina. Concerning this, General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-American forces, in an interview with reporters on Thursday declared.

Have Impregnable Fortress

"The Axis forces have an impregnable fortress in the northeastern corner of Sicily, from Catania to Messina including the Etna range, and it seems to be their idea to break down the anti-Axis forces at-

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, July 24, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Enemy's Worry on Counter-Attack

NIPPON SANGYO — America's persistent counter-attacks against Japan in the operations centering in the Solomon area are supposed to be based on its vain attempt to turn the tide in its favor and to decide the Pacific war all at once, taking advantage of its overwhelmingly great production. This can be gleaned from President Roosevelt's open declaration on Lincoln's birthday anniversary that America will not take such a roundabout policy of attacking Japan's mainland after recapturing the Pacific islands one by one.

The subsequent fact, however, is just the opposite of what he said boastfully. The American forces in that area are frantically operating evidently for the purpose of occupying one island after another. This contradiction on America's part can be explained by the fact that it is impossible for that country to realize what Roosevelt wants to and for that matter America is greatly worried. This is causing that country to resort to the so-called "stepping-stone" tactics against its will.

America, once boastful of its immense fighting strength and posing itself as the arsenal for the Democracies, has changed its attitude in favor of ending the "war of victory" in a brief period through the roundabout policy of reducing one island after another.

To begin with, America's wartime production has hit its ceiling. A Lisbon dispatch of July 21 tells the fact that its May and June produc-

(Continued on Page 2)

Chungking General Joins Peace Camp With 200 Subordinates

Domei

TAIYUAN, July 23.—General Yang Chihyu, commander of the independent fourth corps of the 27th Chungking army, and concurrently Chungking appointed governor of Lingchwan prefecture on the southeastern frontier of Shansi Province, together with 200 subordinates surrendered to the National Government's Lingchwan defense headquarters in order to join the National Government's peace movement, it is learned.

JAPAN'S GENEROSITY REVEALED BY WICHIT

Thai Foreign Head Says No Bargain Demanded When 6 States Returned

Domei

BANGKOK, July 23.—The Thai people renewed their gratitude toward Japan yesterday when Thai Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan in his address at the Thai People's Assembly revealed the procedures preceding the conclusion of arrangements between Japan and Thailand concerning the incorporation of the four Malai and two Shan states into Thai territory.

The people of Thailand have increased their confidence in the ethical diplomacy of Japan as they have seen from Foreign Minister Wichit's statement that Japan did not propose any bargaining demand in connection with the incorporation of these states in Thai territory.

In the meantime, the People's Assembly immediately after the Foreign Minister's address, passed a resolution tendering gratitude to Premier Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram. Simultaneously, the Assembly passed with unanimous approval the proposition to send a message of thanks to Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Japan.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Wichit made a radio speech at 8 p.m. yesterday with regard to the return of the four Malai States.

Quoting British newspapers published at the time when Britain wrested the four Northern Malai States from Thailand 30 years ago, the Foreign Minister explained how the British used to think light of Thailand and how they were bent on expanding their territory at the sacrifice of others.

He also revealed the fact that immediately after the conclusion of the treaty for ceding the four Malai States to Britain on March 10, 1909, the then Thai King expressed his regret in the most bitter words, in his letter to the Foreign Minister in office at that time.

Foreign Minister Wichit concluded his address by declaring that Thailand is now facing a new history of national development.

Cabinet Formulates Drafts

A decree concerning the special naval volunteer system and 19 drafts of the Imperial Ordinances were formulated at the regular Cabinet meeting on Friday. In addition, reports relative to the taxation of Japanese nationals in China were made by Kazuo Aoki, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister.

HORI IS MOVED BY PAPAL NOTE TO ROME VICAR

One of Most Impressive Documents Written by Hand of Man, Says Spokesman

VOICES MANKIND'S FEELING

Is Most Rational and Dispassionate Appeal to All to Respect Inviolability

Commenting on the letter addressed by His Holiness the Pope Pius XII to Cardinal Francesco Marchetti Selvaggini, General Vicar of Rome, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, declared that it is the most rational and dispassionate appeal to all to hold high their sense of dignity and honor and respect the inviolability of pacific citizens and the monuments of faith and civilization, when asked by a Stefani correspondent in Tokyo for his opinion on the Papal message.

The Spokesman's remark follows: "It is one of the most impressive documents ever written by the hand of man. It is, in our view, the most rational and dispassionate appeal to all to hold high their sense of dignity and honor and respect the inviolability of pacific citizens and the monuments of faith and civilization. It fully expresses not only the innermost feeling of the Christian people but of all mankind regardless of creed, color or race.

The letter says in part, "We want to tell them of the severe judgment that future generations will pronounce against those who destroyed all that had to be guarded and jealously saved, because it was the wealth and the glory of all mankind and the progress of all peoples." The Pope further added: 'Alas, our hope so reasonable has been deceived.'

"The destruction to some of the most sacred monuments of religion and civilization has already been done and it is indeed an irretrievable loss to mankind. However, if the Anglo-Saxon Powers still retain an iota of decency and sense of respect toward civilization and culture, they cannot, I believe, deny themselves from heeding His Holiness the Pope's message that was sent from the standpoint far broader and loftier than that of war or peace, victory or defeat, and that transcended all phenomena of ephemeral character."

SESSION SET TO STUDY SATSUMA CLAN LOYALTY

70 Leaders of I.R.A.A. to Train at Kagoshima City From July 26

With the object of studying the relics and comprehending the true spirit of loyalty and patriotism of the Satsuma Clan, some 70 prominent leaders from the branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association throughout the country will participate in the third training session to be held under the auspices of the Association headquarters.

The training will take place at two separate training quarters in Kagoshima City, and will commence on July 26 and end on August 5.

During the session, the patriotism of Kusunoki Masashige and the teachings of the Mito School of Thought will be respectively studied.

CHOSEN STUDENTS TRAIN

100 Enrol at Mitaka School for Summer Course

Summer training for students from Chosen, sponsored by the Chosen Scholarship Society began on Friday as the first 100 out of 500 would-be-graduates now studying in Tokyo entered the Mitaka Training School at 7 a.m.

Divided into six groups, these students will undergo training till August 15 to become leaders of the people in Chosen in the war against America and Britain.

Italy Supervises Projects

Domei

ROME, July 22.—Military supervision of the civil projects and manpower resources hitherto entrusted to the Italian Forces in Sardinia and Sicily, will be extended over all similar projects and resources in the new territories recently specified as war zones in southern Italy, it was proclaimed in a special decree issued by the Italian Government today.

Praises Pope's Letter

Spokesman Tomokazu Hori of Board of Information.

POPE MUCH GRIEVED AT YANKEE BOMBING

Will Send Anti-American Proclamation to All Catholics If Raid Is Repeated

The Pope may issue an anti-American proclamation to all Catholics throughout the world should the bombing of Rome be repeated, informed circles believe, according to a July 22 dispatch from Rome to the Mainichi.

The Pope has cancelled all private interviews and is spending his time in sorrowful meditation, and it is believed that should the bombing of Rome be repeated, the Pope will issue an anti-American declaration to the Catholics throughout the world. The Basilica of San Lorenzo which was destroyed in the American raid had become Vatican territory as a result of the Lateran Treaty and was an extraterritorial area. In a similar status are several other points adjacent to the Vatican. The Pope may notify America that the area within four kilometers from this area, or the area within an eight kilometer radius from the Vatican, shall not be bombed, informed quarters believe.

The ruthless Anglo-American bombing of Rome has aroused the denunciation of every civilized nation in the world and the press of every nation has gone beyond its national stand to declare that the American air forces' bombing of Rome was a crime against mankind and culture. Many assert that one square foot of Roman soil contains more historical significance than the whole of the British Isles, and others say that one Roman column is heavier historically than a New York skyscraper.

717 Persons Killed

Domei

ROME, July 22.—Casualties suffered by the Italians following the recent inhuman bombing of Rome by the American airmen have totalled 717 killed and 1,590 wounded, according to an official report. Relief work for the victims and their families has been started by the Rome City Office. Fascist students are lending their helping hands to children who have lost their parents in the brutal air attack.

CRANBORNE REJECTS PLAN

Opposes Publication of Atlantic Charter's Population Edition

AMSTERDAM, July 22.—The British Government spokesman, Viscount Cranborne, in the House of Lords rejected the proposal to publish a popular edition of the Atlantic Charter in all countries and to explain its meaning with a special commentary.

He explained that such an edition would be extremely difficult to compile now that the Charter had become multilateral. Every country, Cranborne pointed out, would publish a like pamphlet, giving its own explanations of the various clauses; and that this would eventually lead to no little confusion.

Last Rites for Aoki

Funeral service for the late Lieutenant-General Shigemasa Aoki, who died on June 29 at the southernmost fighting front, will be held from 2 p.m. today at the Aoyama Funeral Hall.

ITALY ASSENTS TO RETROCEDE ITS CONCESSION

Arrangement, Terms Concerning Surrender of Rights in Shanghai Signed

CONCLUDED IN NANKING

Formal Retrocessions Slated August 1—Other Countries To Follow Suit

Domei

NANKING, July 23.—Following up the conclusion on Thursday of an agreement between the National Government of China and France on the retrocession of the latter's concession at Shanghai, arrangement and terms of understanding concerning the surrender by Italy of its administrative rights in the International Settlement at Shanghai were signed today by the representatives of the two countries concerned.

The formal conclusion of the Italo-Chinese agreement was made at 11 a.m. today at the Foreign Affairs Department of the National Government of China. Chinese Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Vice-Minister Chou Lung-hsiang, Italian Ambassador to Nanking Marquis Francesco Maria Taliani de Marchio and Italian delegates concerned signed and fixed the seals to the documents written in Chinese and Italian. The ceremony for the signing of the agreement ended at 11:20 a.m.

Thus, the administrative rights of Italy in the Shanghai International Settlement will be formally returned to the National Government of China on August 1 when Japan's rights in the same area will be retroceded.

It may be recalled in this connection that the Italian Government notified the Chinese Government on January 14 of this year of its intentions to abolish its extraterritorial rights and retrocede its concessions in China following the example set by Japan. Italy also signed an agreement with the National Government on March 29 on the retrocession of her administrative right in the Legation Quarter in Peking.

Now, clearly cognizant of the prevailing situation in East Asia and solicitous of the promotion of the friendly relations between Nanking and Rome, Italy has decided to take the resolute step in spite of the grave situation it is facing at the present moment.

Both official and civilian circles at Nanking are evincing hearty gratitude to the Fascist Government for its resolute diplomatic step just taken.

It is understood that other neutral countries interested in the International Settlement, namely, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Portugal and Switzerland have already decided to act in concert with Japan and thus the administrative rights held by all countries concerned will be returned to Nanking simultaneously on August 1.

TEACHERS REACH RANGOON TO OPEN NEW SCHOOLS

Will Assist in Cultural Development of Burma Through Language

Domei

RANGOON, July 23.—A group of Japanese teachers headed by Kanji Fukuda, graduate of the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages, sent to Burma for Burmese cultural development, arrived at Rangoon today.

They are expected to teach at the Japanese language teachers training institutes to be opened shortly at Rangoon and Taunggyi or Japanese language schools to be opened at nearly 50 places in Burma and in Shan States.

Another batch of Japanese teachers is expected to arrive here shortly.

U.S., PERU SIGN AGREEMENT

America to Buy Minerals at Fixed Price—Valid June 1944

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 22.—A new pact was concluded between the United States and Peruvian Governments concerning American purchase of Peruvian minerals, it is learned by a report from Lima.

The agreement sets a minimum price for the minerals, and it will be valid until June 30, 1944.

BRITISHER FORESEES MORE SEVERE FIGHT

B.B.C. Commentator Avers Hitler Still Has Ample Fighting Power Left

Domei

LISBON, July 22.—Declaring that there was no room for wishful thinking in the war situation, a B.B.C. commentator on Thursday warned that Sicily was nothing more than an advance base and that the real fighting for the anti-Axis forces was yet to come.

"The anti-Axis forces must expect to fight the fiercest and most intense battles with the Axis Forces in Europe and there is no room for wishful thinking in connection with the war situation," he said.

"Just as the United States Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, has declared, Chancellor Hitler has not used up his fighting power, and Sicily is nothing more than an advance base.

"The war in the Pacific is such that United States Assistant Chief of Naval Operations, Vice-Admiral Frederick Horn, declared it will still continue to go on and on. Some quarters may regard this statement to be too pessimistic, but I for myself agree with what he has said."

Fighting Seen More Serious In Sicily Area

(Continued from Page 1)

tack in Sicily or at least to slow down our speed of attack. And the German forces are getting unit after unit of reinforcements from Italy Proper. According to scout plane reports, German artillery units, in order to defend Gabrini airfield near Catania to the last, have set up their guns along the foothills of the mountains to the north of that field. The German anti-tank and anti-aircraft units are considerably powerful and their morale too is very high. I must say that the road before us is full of difficulties."

In any case the northeastern corner of Sicily is about to play the same defensive role as the one played by the Tunis-Bizerta sector in the Tunisian battle and there is no doubt that the Germans and Italians will make effective use of the experience they gained in that battle.

Central sector: A unit of the American 7th Army under Lieutenant-General George S. Patton Jr. is reported to have approached within 25 kilometers of Palermo, the only stronghold on the northern coast, but that report has not yet been confirmed. In contrast to this, the Canadian forces have been subjected to intense Axis counter-attacks making it almost impossible for them to advance.

No Effect

Western sector: As long as the main stress of Sicilian defense is placed in the northeast corner of the island it will be proper to regard the fighting in the western sector as having no effect on the situation as a whole.

Anglo-American losses: Since the beginning of the attack on Sicily, the Anglo-Americans have lost enormous numbers of warships and merchantmen, aircraft, and tanks, and according to figures bared by American Assistant Secretary of War Robert Patterson on Thursday, the total number of American, British and Canadian casualties reaches 65,000. That number shows a rate of 1/3 to 2/5 of the landed troops. Of the figure 7,400 were killed, 17,700 wounded, 21,000 unaccounted for, and 18,900 taken prisoners.

CANTON JAPANESE MEET

To Organize East Asia Patriotic Association

Domei

CANTON, July 23.—In order to participate actively in the strengthening of the home front, 12,000 Japanese residents in Canton will formally organize the East Asia Development Patriotic Association on August 8, Imperial Rescript Day, it was learned.

A preparatory committee meeting for the organization will be held here on July 27, attended by those Japanese representing various occupations, here.

Power Saving Drive Urged

If the 8,000,000 citizens of Tokyo Metropolis economize electricity for 20 minutes every day, it will generate electric power sufficient to build a completely-equipped bomber. This statement was made to members of the Dai-Nippon Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps at a meeting held on Friday in the main hall of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. It also urged that all sub-leaders of the district corps throughout the Metropolis launch a thorough economy drive in their respective districts.

No Relief for Chiang's Plight Seen Through New Aid Route Over Tibet

Capacity of Recently-Completed 'Blood-Transfusion' Channel Very Poor—Only Means of Transportation Is Oxen

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

RANGOON, July 22.—As soon as the curtain was rung down on the "Arakan Tragedy," the British began to extend their sinister tentacles over the mystery land of Tibet, and built a Chungking-aid route through it from Central India. The new route, passing through the Himalayas, is too primitive and rugged to be fully utilized by the anti-Axis camp for transporting supplies to Chungking. Nevertheless, British activities in that area are worth being closely watched.

In response to the tearful pleas of Chungking for more aid, the British Government has lately completed a new "blood-transfusiin" route from India to Chungking through the Himalayas and Tibet, and, according to dispatches from Lisbon, the first transportation units have already started out on the route.

With Japan's intensification of its pressure on the anti-Axis camp from the Indo-Burmese border and on Chungking from Yunnan, the reopening of the Burma route has turned out to be an empty dream. Since the occupation of Burma by the Japanese Forces, the air route from India to Chungking has been the only available means of transportation but with the advent of the rainy season in June this channel became of little use. Therefore, Britain had to build the new supply route, which, however, will bear little effect upon the progress of the war situation when viewed from the main issue of the present war.

Propaganda Maneuver

The construction of the supply route through the Himalayas is closely connected with Britain's propaganda maneuvers. The grand-scale campaign launched by the British forces in India to recapture the Burma road ended in the 'Arakan Tragedy.' The failure of this campaign confirmed the fact that the British forces stationed in India are no match for the Japanese and that the recapture of the Burma route is beyond their capacity. Forced to camouflage its humiliation as a result of the Arakan defeat, Britain appointed a new commander-in-chief for its forces stationed in India and established an anti-Axis headquarters for East Asia. At the same time the projected opening of the Central Indian route was given wide publicity and the importance of the road greatly exaggerated. The fact that Britain was compelled to play its trump card by resorting to the last measure of utilizing the primitive road through Tibet, attests to the immensity of the blow suffered by it as a result of the Arakan defeat as well as to the impossibility of using the northern air route from India to Yunnan due to unfavorable weather.

The Himalayan route which runs through India and Tibet has existed since ancient times. One route starts from Darjeeling, at the foot of the Himalayas, and runs into Tibet via Kalimpong and Nang Jong, and the other also from Darjeeling, goes through Sikkim and Gangtok and reaches Nang Jong, whence it extends into Tibet. In addition to these two main ones, there are two minor routes. One starts at Lashio Burma and runs through Mamhkam, Bhamo, Myitkyina and Fort Hertz, finally meeting the Central Indian route. The other starts from Yunnan and going through Pienma extends into Tibet.

Course of Route

The new transportation route constructed by Britain must follow either the one setting out from Darjeeling, and passing through the Himalayas, via Nank Jong, Phari, Gyangtse, Lhassa and entering Sikang Province and then passing through Changte, Patang, Chungtung, Tachienlu, Chengtu, and ending in Chungking, or the other taking the northward direction from Lhassa and going through Tachienlu, and Chengtu to terminate in Chungking.

The distance from Chengtu to Lhassa is calculated at 5,940 Chinese ri (29,700 kilometers), and that between Kangting and Lhassa at 5,095 Chinese ri, while 1,310 Chinese ri separates Lhassa from Darjeeling. It is a long winding path, in conspicuous contrast with the well-laid Burma route. The new road, starting from Darjeeling and going through Tibet is bordered by a range of rugged snowy peaks, broken at intervals by deep precipitous chasms. The Tibetan plateau is abundant in swamps, while the peaks, as high as 14,000 feet, are snow-capped throughout the year. The cold is biting and wind-storms are frequent. The air is so thin that no cooking is possible. In the vicinity of Lhassa are 2,000 meter-precipices and other peaks rise higher than 4,000 meters.

The only means of transportation through the Tibetan table-land is oxen, the area being too precipitous and rugged for any vehicles to pass. There is no denying that modern civilization has to some extent penetrated the snow-covered hinterlands of Tibet, but for the present purpose of Britain to transport necessary war materials to Chungking, even 10,000 oxen will not be sufficient.

Curried Tibetans' Favor

It is evident that Britain must have exercised every available means to curry the favor of the Tibetans in order to secure their consent to construct the supply route. Tibet wrested its independence from the Central government of China and since that time it has not been in cordial relationship with the Chungking regime, unreservedly manifesting its ill-favor by prohibiting the free entrance of Chungking residents into Tibet as well as by refusing to offer any labor. Even Britain, some years ago, was not allowed to utilize the caravan route, except under proper agreements.

The fact that the new route will not rescue Chungking, who is now passing through death-agony, by transfusing a little blood will be verified in the future. The geographical condition of Tibet will undoubtedly obstruct the successful transportation of Chiang-aid materials. With further intensification of Japanese pressure on Assam and Bengal by completely smashing the British scheme in the Arakan area, the epochal transformation of those areas is imminent. The construction of the Himalayan route, the playing of Britain's trump card will not mitigate the plight in which Britain and Chungking are placed at present.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

tions went far below the estimates. Lack of materials forms the bottleneck of productivity amplification, thereby, enhancing America's uneasiness to stand a long-term war.

A series of the recent domestic troubles confronting the Washington political circles is a sort of party bickerings and mud-slinging consequent upon a hitch in munitions production. Successive war reverses of America have placed Roosevelt having an ambition to run for a fourth-term election in a predicament. America's counter-attacks are based on its idea to relieve that country from this plight.

It must not be forgotten that the reason for the United States coming to feel that a long war would not be to its advantage is undoubtedly the progress being achieved in our construction of Greater East Asia. The fact that time is with us and that it is against them naturally must have made the enemy take the attitude that "now is the time."

It is certain, therefore, that the enemy war materials, which have been accumulated up to the limit of their productive capacity, would now be thrown into the war. Despite the fact that the losses to the enemy on New Georgia, Rendova and in other areas have reached tremendous proportions the United States is continuing its counter-offensive regardless of sacrifice.

That the enemy display considerable fighting spirit when they have secured the advantage of volume can be seen by the not-to-be-despised armed strength they have developed in the southern seas even in the face of our "god-sent" troops. Their violent counter-offensive, however, is nothing but the mad rush of a wounded beast. Such frenzy engendered by pain is usually short-lived. But we must not, of course, rest assured that the mad bull would drop dead of itself.

In their blood-mad rage, they even bombed Rome, the seat of the Vatican, which had promised absolute neutrality. When they find that the South Pacific campaign is not progressing satisfactorily, they are liable to commit any bestial atrocity in bombing our country. The case is not entirely absent of a cornered beast overwhelming the hunter. We enjoy a position of unshakable advantage in the war but in order thoroughly to defeat the enemy we must increase our fighting to the utmost and send as many warships and aircraft to the front as possible.

Joint Naval Funeral

A joint naval funeral in honor of Lieutenant-Commander Zenzaburo Fukamura and men killed in the War of Greater East Asia was held in the great council hall of the Yokosuka Naval Station Friday. Admiral Viscount Takayoshi Kato was present in behalf of the Navy Minister. The rites were also attended by Admiral Soyemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, and other high officers.

Heroes' Ashes Reach Sendai

The ashes of Major-General Yumio Nasu and his subordinates, who died in action in Guadalcanal Island reached Sendai Station at 9:30 a.m. on Friday.

SCHMIDT CONDEMNS ANTI-AXIS BOMBING

Axis Will Retaliate for Raid On Italian Capital, Avers Reich Press Chief

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, July 20.—The bombing of Rome is no novelty in the enemy's methods of warfare but merely a continuance of the methods employed against the other European cultural institutions, it was stressed by Dr. Paul Schmidt, Chief of the Press Department of the German Foreign Office.

"One can only say the war has entered a new phase with the bombing of Rome since by this act, the last remaining doubt has been obliterated as to England's and America's determination to carry out unscrupulous attacks against the cultural monuments and sacred institutions of Europe," Dr. Schmidt declared.

"No method of warfare is too despicable not to be used by the Anglo-American forces," he stated adding that the fact the Italian press condemns the ruthless enemy bombing of the Italian capital with an unanimous cry of indignation has nothing at all to do with the whining or with an appeal to the conscience of the world.

"This outcry," Dr. Schmidt asserted, "is merely the expression of an angry indignation and the determination of the Axis Powers to use such enemy actions for the nourishment of the hatred which Germany and Italy will one day express in the appropriate form.

"The day will come for which we all are waiting for; the day of a revengeful retaliation when the cup of hatred will finally overflow," he explained. "The enemy will then appeal in vain to the conscience of the world or to humanity as he will also point in vain to the cultural monuments and institutions of Washington, London or New York.

"With the increasing evidence of their own methods of warfare, we will then silence the enemy's whining. However, such appeals as those should not be regarded as an appeal to the world opinion but as an expression of the iron determination to retaliate."

U.S. Senator Urges Pacific 1st Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

"Beat Japan First" doctrine. This threat, the article declared, is "American First Philosophy", which forms the keynote of pre-war Isolationism, in another garb.

Senator Chandler is ever inclined to upset the European Front first policy sponsored by Roosevelt and Churchill. When the Tunisian campaign was drawing to a close, Chandler persistently insisted on the Pacific first policy. However, when Churchill suddenly visited Washington, the general situation developed in favor of the European Front first policy. Chandler aims at obstructing the fourth-term election of Roosevelt and fears that, if the anti-Axis campaign develops favorably, this will lead to Roosevelt's political success.

The Kentucky Senator is also supported by American army and navy circles as far as his Pacific first principle is concerned. After all, Chandler's opinion is fundamentally based on racial prejudices. He and his supporters extremely fear that America may be conquered by the Japanese. It is very likely that Chandler and his faction will continue their activities to obstruct America's domestic front favoring the development of a second front in Europe.

Pilots to Graduate

The graduation exercise for the Pilot Department of the Matsudo Higher Aeronautical Training School, the highest and foremost institution in civil aviation, will be conducted today at 11 a.m. in the presence of civil, military and Government dignitaries in the main hall of the School.

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20,000 Letters Sent By British Captives Here Reach Britain

Domei

LISBON, July 22.—Pleasant tidings, numbering some 20,000 postcards and letters from the British war prisoners interned in Japan and in Japanese acquired territories recently reached Britain, the British Government announced today, according to a report from London.

BENGAL AUTHORITIES BAN SELLING OF MAP

5th Columnists' Activities And Bose Independence Drive Compel Move

Domei

ISTANBUL, July 22.—The provincial government of Bengal on Thursday issued a decree forbidding the selling of all maps, declaring that was necessary in order to seal fifth columnists activities, a New Delhi broadcast discloses.

With Subhas Chandra Bose, the foremost Indian independence leader, moving into Shonan, and with the organization of the Indian National Army and the establishment of the Provisional Indian Government, serious alarm has seized the British in India, fears being especially felt for eastern India where much reaction has been aroused by the moves toward independence and where a serious threat is being felt. The prohibition on the selling of maps was ordered because of this mounting hysteria of fear.

Meanwhile, in Calcutta the digging of air raid shelters has been going on with feverish activity. In the past week, it is said shelters were built in 50 places within the city.

In Dacca, in eastern Bengal, the people have been forbidden to march in groups of five or more, and also fearing a reopening of anti-British violence, citizens have been prohibited from carrying any sort of weapon.

Williams Succeeds Hart

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 22.—Lieutenant-General Williams of the Australian Army Corps was appointed as the new Chief Administrator of the War Committee for the British Expeditionary Forces in West Asia today following the resignation of the former Chief Administrator, Brigadier-General Sir Herbert Hart, it is reported from London. Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Iraq are included in the sphere under the War Committee.

Students Holding Rally

A grand rally to promote air-mindedness among school students in the higher educational institutions will be held at the Koraku-en Stadium from 8:30 a.m. on Sunday when some 100,000 students from universities, colleges and middle-schools in the Metropolis as well as students representing local districts will gather for the function. The rally is to be sponsored by the Students' Aeronautical Corps of the Dai-Nippon Aviation Society.

Georgian Infantry Shifted

BERLIN.—A Georgian infantry unit has been sent to the west to help man the Atlantic defenses, competent military quarters revealed here. This is the first formation of its kind to be transferred from the east to the Atlantic coast.

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AMERICAN AIRMEN FRANTIC IN CHINA

(Continued from Page 1)

also expected to be incorporated into the reorganized United States air forces in China.

Until May the enemy air force made no positive moves but adopted negative guerilla tactics. It was silent because its preparations had not yet been completed and also because its activities were restricted by the shortage of fuel. Moreover, the terrific attacks of the Japanese air force on its bases made anything but defensive operations impossible.

The enemy air force was not idle, however, and by the middle of May it managed to advance its bases as far as Hengyang, Kweilin and Lingling and to attack the various pacification areas. From single combat warfare it has turned to mass warfare and entirely discarded the see-run policy. The American airmen have come to give battle to the Japanese with much laring.

Apparently the enemy find it absolutely necessary to secure airpower over China before it can hope to raid Japan, cut communications between Japan and the southern regions. For this purpose it is faced with the problem of deciding the issue in the air over China with Japan.

China Mere Base

To foreign correspondents in Chungking, Chennault said:

"The United States air forces, are not here to cooperate with the Chungking air forces. It is merely using China as a base for its attack on Japan."

This created much stir at Chungking but his words betray the impudent scheme of the United States against Japan.

The enemy also is attempting to intercept Japan's supply routes to its Southern Regions in addition to its bombing plan of the mainland of Japan. That America is still repeating its persistent counter offensives, in spite of its heavy sacrifices paid in the Southwestern Pacific, is apparently motivated by its attempt to cause Japan to wear down through a war of attrition underestimating Japan's fighting strength.

America now has come to notice that Japan's task of rehabilitating the Southern Regions is making unexpectedly rapid headway and that, if the situation goes on like this for some time, the latter's fighting strength is destined to be strengthened more than ever before. This is beginning to induce the enemy, America, to turn its attention to the interruption of supply routes between Japan and the Southern Regions as one of its new strategies.

Its recent reckless bombings on Canton, Hainan Island and French Indo-China are regarded as manifestation of the new strategy. America is concentrating its main air forces on Kweilin in Kwangsi Province and is building many air bases in Fukien and Kwangtung provinces.

The American air forces which have pushed their bases of operation to Hengyang, Kweilin and Lingling to challenge Japanese army planes to secure mastery of the air in the Continent have found that their rear guard has been considerably weakened, as it is ever exposed to the menaces of attacks of Japanese Air Forces from the Burma area. To cope with the situation the American air forces are making efforts to let the Chungking air forces fight Japanese planes.

Foxy Idea

That the American air forces have been cooperating with the Chungking air forces since about the middle of May is not motivated by a sincere friendship to save Chungking from its predicament, but by a foxy idea to place the latter under the former's perfect control on the pretense of cooperation, as is revealed by the declaration of Chennault.

Before he went back to Chungking after attending the Washington conference last May, Chennault is reported to have been strictly instructed by Roosevelt to present concrete demands involving America's acquisition of Chiang Kai-shek in exchange for America's positive aid of Chungking. In reality, Chennault openly declares that he has concluded "a certain important secret treaty" with Chiang after his return to Chungking.

Be that as it may, the ambition of the American air forces in China has become a source of great indignation among Chiang Kai-shek and other Chungking military and political leaders. Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have entered into a furious discussion with Chennault and other leaders of the American air forces at a roundtable conference held by important men of both the Chungking and American air forces at Chungking on June 26, but the present circumstances indicate that Chungking will have to surrender its air force control power to the American forces.

The American air forces which have the original mission of aiding Chungkng are now trying to become the master of Chungking, which in turn will have to support the American air forces. The Chinese Continent thus has come into the limelight on the stage where decisive aerial battles will be waged between the Japanese and American air forces.

Foreign Workers Well Treated

BERLIN.—In the treatment of foreign workers in Germany respective national customs and habits are given due consideration, while the same living quarters are accorded foreigners as German workers, according to the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

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CHUNGKING REGIME FACES DARK FUTURE

Outlook for Chiang Hopeless as Military Strength Falls and Starvation Looms

Chungking's dismal future, with its fast-ebbing military strength, its depleted stock of war supplies, and with the grim specter of starvation looming in the distance, invokes the pity of all who have the interest of China at heart, declares an article in a recent issue of the Weekly publication of the Board of Information. The article continues:

In a desperate attempt to repair its badly broken ranks, Chungking proclaimed on March 15 a new conscription ordinance, calling on all people between the ages of 18 and 45, not excepting women who are bound by this ordinance, to do auxiliary military duties. Students also, hitherto exempted, were called upon to draw lots, and many have fled beyond the the reach of the ordinance, it is stated.

It was the hope of Chiang Kai-shek to thus mobilize from 5-million to 15-million men, but due to heavy setbacks on the battlefield since the proclamation, it is doubtful whether he can now boast of even the original 3-million men.

Because of the failure of the United States to adequately come to its aid, although it is supplying Britain and the Soviet Union with their requirements, the Central Army Corps, which is under the direct command of Chungking, is rumored to be supplied with only 2,300 rifles, 170 light machine-guns, 50 heavy machine-guns, and about 30 trench mortars for every 10,000 men, from which it can be deduced how meager the supplies must be in the irregular and Communist armies.

Finances Precarious

Chungking's financial position is also in a precarious state, the budget for the last fiscal year being the enormous sum of 16,500,000,000 yuan, of which 6,500,000,000 yuan were raised from current revenue, and the remaining 10,000,000,000 through bond issues and increased circulation of currency. However, under present conditions not more than 2,000,000,000 yuan of bonds can be absorbed by the people, even with Government coercion, and savings cannot be expected to exceed 1,000,000,000 yuan. Therefore the only and correct conclusion would be that the issuance of new currency was Chungking's only available resource.

Together with the suspension of all imports, this has shot prices up as never before. For instance, rice at present costs around 700 yuan per koku. In a futile attempt to counteract this rising tendency, the Government last August fixed the price of rice at 380 yuan per koku, besides enforcing a rationing system. In September last, salt cost 4 yuan 5 tiaos per pound; sugar, 16 yuan per pound; beef, 7 yuan per pound; eggs, 9 tiaos each; soap, 15 yuan 6 tiaos per cake; and a suit of clothes, 3500 yuan—all these being 150 to 160 times the pre-war prices. This has forced the minimum monthly cost of living up to 500 yuan per person, while salaries of lower class officials are no more than 100 yuan per month.

In an effort to safeguard wartime living to some extent, a measure was voted on at a recent meeting of the Executive Yuan, as a consequence of which public officials were to receive a certain quantity of rice each month according to their age. However, due to lack of organization this move died a natural death.

Workers in the heavy industries are more favorably situated, their wages having gone up as much as fifty times compared to peace-time. In the midst of such privation, profiteer-merchants and high Government officials are the only ones living in splendor.

Rice Shortage Acute

Rice is now so short that the Government is no longer able to feed its soldiers—they must procure food in their own localities. This has resulted in famine in many districts, and in others the people are groaning under the heavy burden of having to feed the army.

In Honan Province a terrible famine has swept over the countryside affecting more than 5 million people. Several hundred thousands are reported to have died of starvation, while several hundred thousands more have poured into Hsia-si Province in search of food, skyrocketing the price of wheat in that area to 2700 yuan for 100 pounds. Several uprisings of the starving populace occurred in various districts of the province, and it is reported that marts for human flesh have sprung up here and there.

Famine has also cast its shadow on the two provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, due to a drought and the feeding of troops. Goaded to desperation by hunger, hordes are roaming over the districts, attacking provision trains and storage houses. In fact so great has the menace of their activities become that it is said Army officers from these provinces no longer dare to visit their homes because of the extremely dangerous frame of mind of the civilian populace.

Having met with disastrous failure in its campaign for the recapture of Burma, Chungking has been putting forth frantic efforts since last May for the development of a Northwest Route. The undertaking has shown some degree of success, although far from Chiang Kai-shek's boast of "Southwest China the base for resistance, and the Northwest for the construction of China." This route extends 5,200 kilometers from Chungking through Chengtu, Lanchow, Tihua and I-li to a town bordering on the Soviet Union. Goods are transported by planes and trucks, the latter requiring more than a month to traverse the distance.

Revolt Broke Out

As a result of the merciless demands for foodstuffs and labor during the building of this long route, a revolt broke out in January this year in the southern part of Kansu Province, involving some 1,000 Mohammedans. By April, the number had swelled to hundreds of thousands, covering several neighboring provinces.

In sharp contrast to such stormy conditions prevailing in the areas under Chungking control, the people in the areas controlled by the Japanese Forces are enjoying a peaceful and happy life. With the relinquishment of Japan's extraterritorial rights in China and the return of its concessions on January 9th, when the National Government declared war on the Anglo-Americans, it can be said that the desire of the Chinese people since the days of the Sun Yat-sen revolution has been realized.

The fact that the Chungking regime is still obstinately resisting Japan proves it to be nothing but a puppet in the hands of the Anglo-American nations. For Chiang Kai-shek and his henchmen to prolong their resistance for their own personal profit at the expense of the unfortunate millions is an act of supreme treachery.

Nothing is left but for Japan to put forth further efforts in the task of overthrowing this anti-Japanese element, as Chungking is the greatest obstacle to the successful establishment of a Greater East Asia.

Nippon Forces' Popularity Due to Their Benevolence

Fighting Men of Japan Universally Known for This Second Greatest Character Next to Their Absolute Patriotism

By TAKEO AKIYAMA

Perhaps next to being known for their absolute patriotism as expressed by their superhuman valor, the Imperial Forces are best known for their boundless benevolence. The word "benevolence" may sound a little cold and overbearing, but in reality the sentiment intended to be expressed is neither of the two but among the humblest, warmest, and noblest yet realized by a single race, not to mention a fighting force. The word "benevolence" is chosen simply for the lack of anything better in the English language to express the meaning of the Japanese word "jin" or "jinji."

If the death-defying bravery of the Japanese Forces springs from their absolute patriotism to the Imperial Throne, or "chyusetsu," then what is the fountainhead of the Imperial Forces' benevolence?

Let us turn to the Senjinkun, that absolute field code for the Japanese Forces, for our answer. In the second section of its first chapter are the following instructions to the men of the Japanese fighting forces: "Under the August Command of His Majesty the Emperor, the forces should embody within themselves the divine martialness of the Imperial Throne, thus elevating the virtues of this Imperial Land and upholding the majesty of the Imperial Destiny. Constantly obeying the Imperial Command, the forces should be just at the same time that they are brave, and brave at the same time that they are benevolent, thus making themselves champions of the cause of universal peace.

"This is in short that spirit which is the spirit of divine martialness of the Imperial Throne. Martialness should be stern and uncompromising but benevolence should be universal. If there should be any daring to defy the Imperial Forces, smite these to the ground with your utmost martial bravery. But however brave one may be in smiting the enemy, if one still lacks the virtue of desisting from striking an enemy who surrenders and of treating kindly one who follows, he must be said to be incomplete in the expression of his patriotism. . . "

Source Is Same

Thus we see that benevolence springs from the same fountain head as valor and that it occupies an equally essential position within a Japanese soldier's spirit of patriotism as martialness and valor. We may be justified in saying that a Japanese soldier's "chyusetsu" or absolute patriotism is complete only when he upholds benevolence side by side with his determination to give his all for the Imperial Throne.

The following story is told of the flying "Death Company" under the command of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Goro Sugimoto, which struck such terror among the enemy in the interior of Shansi province at the outset of the China Affair. Penetrating deep into the enemy lines far ahead of the transport units during one operation, the company had gone without a square meal on a forced march for several days when they came upon a large apple grove laden with fully ripe apples. The Commander's strict orders had been not to take a single civilian article without first paying for it as far as the circumstances of combat permitted.

The Commander's orderly, however, believing this to be a special case, and deeply concerned over the health of his Commander, picked an apple hanging along the roadside and presented it to his Commander.

The Commander is said to have first asked in his usual fatherly tone, "Did you pay for this apple?"

The reply was, "No, for the peasants hereabouts have fled. But a single apple . . . . . for the sake of Sir Commander. . . ."

It is said there was never a time when Lieutenant-Colonel Sugimoto had scolded one of his subordinates so severely as then. Not long after, the Lieutenant Colonel met a gallant death while charging at the head of his company against a staunch enemy position on the top of a hill. An inspiring story is furthermore told of how the commander met his heroic end, standing at attention with bared sword in his hand, facing eastward toward the Imperial Palace in the midst of flying bullets and exploding hand grenades. Lieutenant-Colonel Goro Sugimoto is today respectfully called, "Gunshin", or "Warrior God" by the Japanese people.

Thus, he who is recognized as a model warrior by the Japanese people today must be a model of benevolence at the same time that he is a model of stern valor and strength. It is through this almost incongruous unity between the flexible qualities of peace on the one hand and the uncomprising qualities of combat on the other that the Imperial Forces aim to represent the "spirit of divine martialness of the Imperial Throne," as noted in the Senjinkun.

Why should a nation which has conquered a territory at the price of numerous valuable lives be so willing to relinquish it for the sake of granting it its long cherished independence as Japan has now promised to do on behalf of Burma and the Philippines? And as Japan has clearly done on behalf of Manchoukuo and China? Imagine the United States returning the Western and Southwestern States to Mexico following its war with Mexico or even today when the latter has become her faithful ally. Imagine Britain granting full independence to India. And one will have a true picture of the incomparable magnanimity of the Imperial Forces' benevolence.

The men of the Imperial Forces as well as the people of Japan, furthermore, do not blatantly advertise their benevolence or exploit it for the gaining of return favors, but humbly accept and uphold it as a living guide on their journey through life over the Imperial way. Is it any wonder, then, that people everywhere the Imperial Forces go are so easily befriended to the cause of Japan and its noble Imperial Ideals? And the study of the Japanese language is so popular in the whole Southern Regions today where the native people were rather sluggish in exerting themselves mentally in the past?

Main Reason for Popularity

The humbleness of the Imperial Forces' benevolence may be said to constitute the main reason for the universal popularity of the Imperial Forces when they are not fighting. A noted Indonesian doctor in Java recently told a friend of mine that he did not believe that soldiers of arms could be so popular with the civilians until the Japanese troops came among them. "Why, a single look at the shining faces of our children who were inclined to slouch and slink through the side alleys while the Dutch were here is enough to show the great optimism and honest boldness which have grown in their hearts ever since the Japanese soldiers befriended them," the Indonesian doctor is said to have exclaimed. The doctor further informed my friend that whereas the closest that a Dutch soldier ever came to an Indonesian child was to kick him out of his way, the Japanese soldiers now play with him and even go into his home to teach him various things about which he had previously been in the dark.

Not long after the fall of Hongkong the War Ministry made public a grateful letter from a Portuguese national who had been residing in Hongkong at the height of the battle there and had not only seen with his own eyes but been given direct proof of the innate benevolence of the Imperial Forces. The Portuguese resident told of how a Japanese Private had given sweets to his alarmed and crying children during the confusion of combat, and of how, had later helped his family get water and other much needed necessities out of the shambles which represented the once proud British base in East Asia at that time. The writer of the letter especially praised the disciplined and respect-inspiring conduct of the Japanese Private throughout. .

Thus we cannot help recalling with keen disgust today the malicious propaganda of Japanese "atrocities" in the campaign of Hongkong spread by the enemy not so long ago. It is true, atrocity stories are powerful weapons of propaganda, but at what great sacrifices to the progress of human knowledge and the betterment of human ethics in general are those groundless accusations of the Japanese Forces being spread!

For they who believed them and on the basis of this belief belittled the ability of the Japanese Forces to construct at the same time that they fought little expected that the Japanese Forces would be able to gain the great popularity which they have gained throughout East Asia in the short space of time since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Little did they expect the Japanese Forces would be able to solidify the whole defenses of East Asia in as short a period as they have done today. This miscalculation aside from the numerous other strategic miscalculations may be said to constitute one of the main elements leading to the swift string of defeats suffered by the foes of Japan since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

And this miscalculation has today become the cause of a pleasant surprise to a great number of enemy war prisoners who have found their Japanese captors far from the devils whom their commanders and leaders had painted them to be.

Let me now once again quote that noble passage in the Senjinkun which represents so well the source of the benevolence of the Imperial Forces: "If there should be any daring to defy the Imperial Forces, smite them to the ground with your highest martial bravery. But however brave one may be in smiting the enemy, if one still lacks the virtue of desisting from striking an enemy who surrenders and of treating kindly one who follows, he must be said to be incomplete in the expression of his patriotism."

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NOZOKI-MEGANE

On Subjects Pertinent and Impertinent, Timely And Untimely

Notices of about 220 distinctive earthquakes, of the degree of severity of that which claimed 2,000 lives on March 7th, 1927, exist in the history of Japan between the fifth and twentieth centuries. Of these, eleven are classed as great earthquakes, the latest, but by no means the severest, being the terrific catastrophe of September 1st, 1923, when Tokyo and other cities were wrecked and partly razed by the ensuing fires. About 150,000 persons were killed, and the material damage was prodigious, the center of the disturbance having been in the Pacific off Tokyo.

Great as the number of occurrences may be, earthquakes are much more frequent than is commonly supposed. But most pass unnoticed as they happen under the ocean or in sparsely populated places where there are no observers. However, it is computed that about 4,000 earthquakes that can be felt by human beings occur every year, and that about 70 per cent of these shake the whole of the world. Thus the earth is not quiescent, but trembles almost continuously.

Earthquakes are not accidental phenomena occuring at odd times for no particular reason. They tend to occur near certain lines of weakness or "faults" in the earth's crust. One of these faults is the great crack of which the valley of the Jordan, the basin of the Red Sea, and the basins of the African lakes are portions.

Study of Quakes Developed

Like many modern scientific problems, the study of earthquakes rapidly developed from the particular to the general, with corresponding increase of vision. Examination of wrecked cities in Japan soon led to the study of vibrations of the earth as a whole. Modern seismology, or the science of earthquakes, really commenced in 1880, when the Imperial College, now university, at Tokyo, inaugurated the Seismological Society of Japan after the severe earthquake of that year, and eventually established observatories over the whole of Japan. Thus was founded a new branch of science by which the disastrous effects of earthquakes have been minimized, and simultaneously remarkable information about the deep interior of the globe has been obtained.

The seismograph, the instrument used for recording tremblings of the earth, consists essentially of a heavy weight suspended in the air by a fine wire from the apex of a firmly fixed tripod. Any movement of the tripod is communicated to the weight by the supporting wire. But its inertia makes the weight lag a good deal in picking up the motion of the tripod. Consequently there is a relative motion between the weight and the tripod. If the size of the relative motion is measured, it is possible to deduce from the length of the wire and other factors how much the tripod was pushed. By firmly fixing the tripod in the ground subject to vibrations, it is thus possible to record the size of the tremblings in the earth.

Working of Seismograph

Highly refined examples of this tripod and cauldron arrangement are dignified by the name seismograph. In the actual instrument a fine pointer makes a scratch on a smoked plate, or a ray of light leaves a track on a moving photographic film. Normally this track is a straight line. When an earthquake is about to occur, small crinkles appear in the track, which may be days, hours or minutes before the main shocks. News of these preliminary tremors can be broadcast throughout the country as a warning.

The main shock usually leaves a few very big undulations, which swiftly dwindle to a series of little crinkles similar to those made by the preliminary tremors, only for a much longer time. This is to be expected, since it is reasonable to suppose that the earth takes some time to settle down after its cataclysmic slip or fracture. Though these after-crinkles are, on the whole, uniform, extra large ones appear at intervals. It appears that some of these specially large crinkles are due to waves which have reached the instruments by an alternate route. It is possible to deduce from the record both what these routes were and also certain information about the earth's interior.

The first important revelation about the earth's interior is that it is remarkably homogeneous or uniform. Secondly, that there are three zones; a comparatively thin crust, say thirty miles thick, with which we are all familiar, a substratum of 1,000 miles thickness, and a very tough, heavy core about 5,000 miles in diameter. This kernel of the earth is probably an alloy of iron and nickel; and the substratum is probably composed of basalt, a heavy rock found on the surface of the earth and also issuing from the depths of volcanoes as lava.

Why Intensity Differs

If the seat of an earthquake is very deep down, the quake will tend to be mild but widespread; if near the surface, very violent in the neighborhood, but only slight at a distance. Earthquakes off the coast of Europe are of the former variety, whereas in Japan they are often of the latter. Earthquakes nearly always cause a characteristic sound. The tremblings of the ground are communicated to the air, and if the vibrations are at a rate of over 40 per second they will be audible as a low rumble, like the passage of a heavy lorry.

Man can never hope to combat the direct source of this natural catastrophe, but, with the advance of seismology, many of the resultant disasters can be conquered. Tokyo's Marunouchi is standing proof of Japan's superiority over the forces of earthquakes.

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The One Hundred and Thirteenth Report

June, 1943

BALANCE SHEET

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Capital Subscribed	¥136,200,000.00	Capital Unpaid	45,000,000.00
Deposits	77,249,400.00	Fixed Assets	162,050,235.21
Debentures	68,000,000.00	Asset Accounts Unclassified	18,303,149.46
Loans and Bills Payable	254,613,612.10	Negotiable Securities and Other Investments	63,610,332.42
Unpaid Accounts and Credit Purchases	16,941,991.32	Subsidiary Company Accounts	116,787,500.72
Deposits	39,641,560.39	Bills Receivable	5,035,752.55
Special Fund Account	11,203,138.80	Provisional Payments and Credit Sales	46,754,591.01
Brought Forward	20,616,622.63	Retail Shop, Boarding House and Medical Department Accounts	2,309,863.84
Net Profit	17,578,495.66	Raw Materials, Finished and Unfinished Goods, and Factory Requisites.	152,771,476.54
		Deposit and Cash	29,421,919.35
Total	642,044,820.90	Total	¥642,044,820.90

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit	¥23,578,495.66
Special Depreciation Fund for Fixed Assets	6,000,000.00
Net Profit	17,578,495.66
Brought Forward	20,616,622.63
Total	¥38,195,118.29

Appropriation of Profit As Follows:

Legal Reserve	1,000,000.00
Fund For Tax	8,500,000.00
Dividend to Shareholders, 16 per cent per annum	7,296,000.00
Recreation Fund for Employees	500,000.00
Bonus to Officials	210,000.00
Carried Forward	¥20,689,118.29

Director and President: SHINGO TSUDA, Esq.

Shingo Tsuda, Esq., director, has been re-elected after the expiration of his tenure of office. He has also been re-elected as director-president to represent the company.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1943

The Return of the French Settlement

When Japan recently took steps to restore to China the administrative rights in the International Settlement of Shanghai, thus setting aright one of the sorest grievances of long-suffering China, the attention of the world naturally shifted to the French Settlement at Shanghai which remained untouched. Two days ago, however, the French Government signed an agreement with the National Government of China providing for the restoration of the French Settlement at Shanghai to the Chinese Government, the action to take effect on August 1 simultaneous with Japan's restoration of the International Settlement.

By this move which has clarified its stand, the French Government has manifested the greatness of its world outlook. It is naturally a cause for great satisfaction to Japan that France has seen fit to take a course which parallels her own. The fact that France appreciates the fundamental change which has taken place in East Asia as the result of the progress of the War of Greater East Asia and the fact that France has sympathetically conformed her policy to the inexorable formation of a New Order in East Asia attest to the wisdom and progressiveness of the present leaders of the French Government. France well deserves the congratulations and plaudits of the constructive elements of the world.

From the point of view of China, the latest French action completes the process which otherwise would have been amiss. The return of the French Settlement will complete the work of restoration which Japan has inaugurated, and it will mean that the whole of the foreign concessions on Chinese soil will be no more. The hundred years of humiliation of holding the status of a semi-colony will be ended and China will once more stand as a full-fledged independent nation. China's sovereignty will be thus fully regained and China's international position will attain a heretofore unmatched level.

The enhanced position of China, however, does not stand alone on the international stage. Its significance can be fully seen only in relation to the other developments throughout the neighboring parts of the world. For example, the imminently forthcoming attainment of full independence by Burma and the Philippines, the recent substantial additions to the territory of Thailand, the forward surge of the Indian independence movement toward positive, forceful measures, all betoken the rapid consummation of the New Order in East Asia. Who would have dreamed that such mighty developments would successfully find fulfilment in the brief one year and a half since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia?

These facts speak more eloquently than any theoretical arguments. Even Chungking must experience qualms of remorse for having been the easy dupe of the Anglo-American intriguers, as witnessed by the increasing number of former supporters of Chiang Kai-shek who are now transferring their allegiance to the Nanking Government.

This latest addition to the regeneration of Chinese national power thus does not stand alone. It is a part of the great tide of liberation of all the peoples of East Asia from the oppression of their common Anglo-American enemy. It is the forerunner of an even more glorious day when Japan's original dream of a new and greater East Asia, now shared by all the kindred peoples of East Asia, will become a shining reality through the united cooperation of them all.

Mutual Hatred

A recent survey of British public opinion made by the British office of the American Institute of Public Opinion, better known as the Gallup Polls, has disclosed that the average Englishman holds an extremely low opinion of Americans. For instance, in answer to the question, "Which anti-Axis country has made the greatest contribution in the current war?", 50 per cent of the British people placed the Soviet Union at the top, while they placed Britain second with 42 per cent. Chungking was accorded the votes of 5 per cent, while the British placed the United States at the bottom with a rating of only 3 per cent.

Interestingly enough, the Americans in a similar poll taken in the United States showed that they felt the same way about the British. For the Americans placed themselves at the top with 55 per cent, gave the Soviet Union 32 per cent, and credited Britain with only a meager 9 per cent to rank it only a few grades above the hapless regime of Chiang Kai-shek with its paltry 4 per cent.

Nothing shows more clearly than this survey the mutual contempt and hatred which underlie the relations between the United States and Britain, despite their nominal cooperation for expediency's sake in the present war.

This hatred, deeply imbedded like some rotten festering thing, has always made it difficult for the British and Americans to be even superficially polite to each other and now it has become the evil source of the torrent of ill-concealed abuse and bitter criticism which the so-called "Allies" are flinging at each other.

At the outbreak of the European hostilities, Britain carefully camouflaged its condescending dislike for the Americans because it wanted the United States to help it out, because Britain desperately needed American arms, ammunition and soldiers. The British Government at that time sent out its most capable propagandists to America to preach the gospel of Anglo-American friendship, to dupe the Americans into believing that the Anglo-Saxons must stick together or fall together. The British press and radio swept into action, sending forth a flood of saccharine and narcotic phrases, making the secretly despised Yankees feel that at long last the snobbish British realized the true worth of the Americans.

The English, past masters at the game of hypocritical diplomacy, were ingeniously clever in "working on" the Yankees. When Wendell Willkie, hungry for publicity and longing to forget the humiliation of his defeat in the 1940 presidential elections, went to England as President Roosevelt's "Special Emissary," the British covered him with adulation, rushed him from one high official to another, took myriads of pictures of him and generally made him feel that the British were quite appreciative of his high talents. Willkie went home beaming, and the British stock soared in America. Churchill winked at Roosevelt across the seas, and F.D.R. gloated over the fact that the American people were gradually switching from their isolationist tendency toward a belligerent desire to join actually in the fighting. It must be remembered that Roosevelt was in favor of direct intervention from the very first, in opposition to the original feelings of the American public.

When, as the result, the United States finally did enter the war, however, the outcome in its main, broad lines proved to be a tragic one for both Britain and the United States, who have suffered a series of thundering, irreparable defeats. America's participation in the war has brought little or nothing to Britain, and the losses have been appalling. To Britain, the extension of the war to East Asia through America's provocation has meant the loss of the great bastion of Singapore, Hongkong, all of its ill-gotten interests in China, Burma, some of its most valuable warships, the diversion of much needed troops from the European sector to the East Asiatic fronts, as well as powerful threats to Australia and British domination of India.

And with each loss, with each crushing defeat, the lurking hatred which Britain feels toward America has grown. Today, that cordial dislike for its partner-in-arms has come out in the open. Mortally wounded, suffering intensely from the setbacks experienced in a half a decade of embittered battling, Britain has no patience left for its smirking, smugly satisfied ally. For all of America's raving about its part in the war, the British have nothing but undisguised contempt. And on their part the Americans reciprocate this feeling.

The figures of the Gallup Poll tell the story. The conclusion is obvious: the hatred is quite mutual.

A Year Ago Today

July 24, 1942

The Imperial Navy Air Force shot down 325 and smashed 109 enemy planes in attacks on enemy air bases in the areas of New Guinea Island, the Solomon Islands, and Horn Island off the northern tip of Australia and also in battles over Japanese bases during the period from February 2 till July 20, reveals the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

• • •

Chiang Kai-shek is now stressing the self-resistance of Chungking instead of relying on the Anglo-American help and has created an adverse effect of increasing the uneasiness among the people who well know the impossibility of the resistance power of Chungking.

The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
The Syonan Sinbun
East Asia's Editorial Forum
Noon Extra
The Hongkong News
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED

Unqualified Independence

(From The Shanghai Times)

China seeks unqualified independence. During the past century she has had to labor under all conceivable restrictions and disadvantages, let alone humiliations, imposed upon her by foreign Powers through unequal treaties, extra-territorial rights, concessions and all other factors that went into the constitution, legal or illegal of what was popularly known as foreigners' prestige, privileges or vested rights and interests in China. In a word, this country has had no status in international politics during this period save as a semi-colonial land where the indigenous population was to be held down by hook or by crook in political and military strength as well as in cultural and moral standards, so as not to stand in the way of domination and exploitation by Anglo-American intruders and their associates in aggression.

This state of affairs, however, was finally put an end to when Japan resolutely declared war on the United States and Britain in defiance of the latter's menace to strangle Japan and all other East Asiatic nations to political and economic death. The events that have since taken place clearly indicate the direction in which the whole of East Asia is to proceed in the future, for we now know that the 1,000 million Asiatics can be liberated completely from Anglo-American imperialism, and that at no distant date, thanks to the unassailable position Japan has already secured in the course of the Greater East Asia War for the defense of this part of the world.

Thus, China, as well as all other East Asiatic nations, is now making steady strides towards unqualified independence and freedom. To this end nothing is so conducive as Japan's new China policy, which is primarily aimed at helping this country to its feet, militarily, politically, economically and culturally as the oldest and largest nation not only of Asia, but of the whole world as well, in its own right. Indeed, China is destined to contribute immeasurably to the destruction of Anglo-American imperialism and construction of a new world order of lasting peace, with the wholehearted cooperation of Japan and her Axis allies.

It is therefore essential that China should regain unqualified independence and strengthen her national unity to the fullest extent at the earliest possible date, so that she may be able to do her bit with the least delay as a great stabilizing factor of world peace and order. For this reason, we most warmly welcome Japanese Ambassador Masayuki Tani's assertion on the International Settlement at Shanghai. Hardly less welcome is the Ambassador's advocacy of plans to establish a regular system of sending Chinese students to Japan, for in order to cleanse herself of all stains of Anglo-American cultural influence, China must have a new and better type of culture besides reviving what she has inherited from her ancient teachers and savants.

In getting rid of Shanghai's International Settlement and other traces of her political and cultural dependence on Anglo-American imperialism, however, China should take every precaution so as to make her shores absolutely safe against all possible attempts at fresh political or cultural invasion, which may be made in such subtle disguise as to be detected only by trained eyes. There even is the possibility of Anglo-American influence, especially in cultural fields, remaining and continuing to remain generally unnoticed on this soil in spite of the present war. The competent authorities, therefore, should leave no stone unturned in eradicating evil vestiges of Anglo-American influence in order to **make their nation as independent** and free as it should be in line with the superb ideals of the projected New Order of East Asia as well as of the world at large.

Chiang's Downfall Imminent

(From the Greater Asia)

The desertion of General Pang Ping-hsun, Commander of the 24th Army Corps together with more than 70,000 officers and men, proves beyond the shadow of a doubt the futility of Chungking's resistance against Japan. That this leading General with his huge army, which was under the direct command of Chiang Kai-shek in North China should have considered it fit to desert his leader and join the National Government of China to work for the cause of the New Order in Greater East Asia, is indeed significant.

Such an unprecedented event can only point to one thing, and that is that the destructive policy of the Chiang regime is becoming increasingly apparent to the Chinese army leaders, which is in sharp contrast to the constructive policy of Japan. This is not the first time that Chiang's commanders together with their followers have gone over to the side of Japan. There have been several such instances before though not on a gigantic scale as the present one. These mass desertions indicate that the real enemy of China is not Japan but Britain and America who have tried their utmost to hold China in subjugation and ultimately turn it into a protectorate or a colony.

This nefarious Anglo-American policy is in striking contrast to the friendly and helpful attitude adopted by Japan. Instead of annexing the vast, rich and fertile territories occupied by her in China, Japan has generously set up a National Government of the Chinese under Wang Ching-wei at Nanking. Ever since the establishment of the National Government of China, the Japanese Government has been doing everything possible to strengthen the position of the former. The people under the new Government have been fully cooperating with Japan in order to drive out the Anglo-American influences from East Asia.

There are ample proofs of Japan's goodwill and sincerity towards the Chinese. It stands to the credit of Japan that she should have taken the initiative in returning concessions and abolishing extraterritorial rights in China under which the latter had been groaning for ages. That this is in sharp contrast to the Anglo-American policy of dominating China goes without saying. In order to strengthen Nationalist China's economic and monetary position, Japan has effected transfer to the Nanking Government of a large amount of enemy property, revisions on material control pact, suspension of issuing military notes, and encouragement in circulating the Central Reserve Bank notes—a further proof of Japan's goodwill and sincerity.

These acts of goodwill have had the desired effect on the people who have come to realize the good intentions of Japan towards China. This is substantiated by the fact that the National Government of China is in a state of war with America and Britain, who are the real enemies of China. The myth of Japanese advance into China advocated by Chiang Kai-shek has thus been exploded and even the Chinese outside the Nationalist regime have begun to realize the facts of the situation as is evident from the mass desertions from the Chiang administration. These desertions are sure to spell disaster to the Anglo-American puppet in Chungking by hastening his downfall.

Goods From Canton

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

The announcement that arrangements are being made for the resumption of trade between Shonan and Canton will be hailed with the greatest delight by the people of this country, for a great many of the things which they had for years been accustomed to, came here from Canton. These included Chinese medicinal herbs, preserved eggs, delicious Chinese sausages, oranges and lemons, silks, textiles, and various other articles of every day necessity produced in South China.

The scheme to import Shonan's needs from Canton in exchange for certain raw materials and supplies from this end is also of paramount importance for what Shonan will be able to import from Canton will be very considerable in volume and if goods are to be delivered in exchange instead of cash, it means that an outlet is being created for what we have to export. All this will help towards further stabilizing our domestic economy.

It is presumed that a certain amount of the proposed imports from Canton will be redistributed to territories adjacent to Shonan and that more supplies from those areas will in turn be brought to Shonan. Thus, while the war is still being fought, our entrepot trade, which was such a prime factor in the Singapore of old, is gradually being re-established, and on a firmer footing!

All this is being made possible by the very thorough manner in which the authorities concerned have gone about their task of encouraging local shipbuilding. Never has such a large number of hulls been seen on the stocks at local shipyards as at the present time. And no sooner is one vessel completed and launched than work on another is begun. The output is continuous and already a considerable fleet of ships has been completed.

The average man in the street rarely stops to think of the tremendous organization necessary to keep our markets supplied. But if they will recall how rapidly the markets emptied themselves of their stocks when all coastal trade ceased immediately upon the outbreak of the Battle for Malaya, and compare it with the scene in all market places today, they cannot but marvel at the abundance of supplies of every conceivable variety available today. And credit for this should be given where due.

The prospect of a steady flow of supplies from South China and other regions in the Southern areas, as soon as the considerable fleet of wooden ships now building is ready to put to sea, should have the effect of bringing prices down to a great extent besides stocking our markets and shops with many of the things we have had to go without for some considerable time. The prospect is pleasing and proves that with more wholehearted cooperation, more rewards like this may be expected.

PROFILES

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Kanji Usami

(From the Asahi)

Not a little of the success of the North China Transportation Company since its foundation four years ago is due to the resourceful leadership of the President, Kanji Usami. Rare originality coupled with a brilliantly incisive mind strike the predominant note in Mr. Usami's character. Time and again he has demonstrated that nothing is impossible if one has the courage and is motivated by a sincere desire to further the interests of one's country.

There was, for example, the time that he raised the transportation capacity 15 per cent by the simple expedient of increasing the load carried by each freight car. Objectors to this plan argued that the augmented load would cause great impairment to freight cars; that accidents would increase; that the cars would not be able to stand up so long.

Mr. Usami's reply to these objections was simple and to the point. "It doesn't matter," he said, "if freight cars that under ordinary conditions would last 20 years are worn out in five. The next two or three years are vitally important. I shall be personally responsible for any accidents that may occur."

The results achieved under the new system were disconcerting for those who had objected to it. Not only was the transportation capacity increased, but the number of accidents was actually cut down because company employees paid closer attention to their duties and kept on the lookout for possible sources of danger.

It is not only in large matters of company policy that Mr. Usami's guiding hand can be seen. He also keeps a fatherly eye on his employees. He once made all his employees hand in their family budgets so that he "could devise means to better their living conditions." After carefully examining the budgets, he came to the conclusion that the Chinese were making far better use of their money than the Japanese. The Japanese ate more than 30 varieties of fish as against seven of the Chinese; the former were not taking enough fats, and the calory content of the Japanese food was far lower than that of the Chinese. This was because the Japanese were fond of octopus and other fish with a low caloric value.

"So I made them change the kinds of fish that were being sold at the company stores," said Mr. Usami. "Men must learn to change their tastes in food at this time. . . ."

It is Mr. Usami's belief that the Japanese in North China should lead exemplary lives so that the Chinese will look up to them as models. And it is his hope that the North China Transportation Company with its 110,000 Chinese and 40,000 Japanese employees will one day become a model of Sino-Japanese collaboration to the world.

FAREWELL

By WANG WEI

Half-way down the mountain I bade you farewell;
In the sunset I watched you depart.
As the light faced from forest and hilltop,
Vanished gladness and joy from my heart.
When dawns the new year, bringing Spring back to earth,
Again grass will grown green in the dell,
But whether or not you will ever come back,
Alas, no living mortal can tell!

Legacy of the Rising Sun To the New Philippines

By JOSE P. SANTOS

It is now almost one thousand and three hundred years since the beginning of Japanese-Philippine relations, or, to be more exact, since the year 654 A.D. Historical records reveal that Japan was the first nation ever to trade with our country. During those early years, the Philippines, not being self-sufficient in textiles, had to import such goods from Japan. The harbors at Aparri, Cagayan, and Agoo, La Union, were the landing points of the trading vessels from Japan, witness to which was the fact that Agoo came to be known as "the Japanese port."

The hospitality of the Filipinos, a national and distinct trait even as early as those years, must have charmed the Japanese traders, so much so that many of them were induced to stay and settle in the Philippines, particularly in northern Luzon.

Their residence proved beneficial to the regions to which they came. In Cagayan, the Japanese residents organized themselves into an association or guild, known as Tayfusa, which aimed at and worked for the development of the home industries of Cagayan. Other associations of Japanese, with similar aims, were organized in San Miguel, Bulacan; in Taal, Batangas, and even as far south as Mindanao. Based on these historical events, the belief prevails that Japanese blood has entered into the composition of today's Filipino nation.

Learn Fishing From Japan

What knowledge the Philippines possesses now of fishing is believed to have come down originally from the Japanese, experts as they are in the industry. The world-famed terraces of Benguet in the Mountain Province are believed, also, to be a heritage from the Japanese farmers who came to those northlands and taught the Igorot their technique of rice-planting, and of vegetable gardening as well. The Tagbaloys of Mindanao, according to the historian Robertson, are descendants of Japanese forbears, their customs and traits—such as bravery and industry—being a Japanese legacy to the tribe.

The pages of history are replete with events proving Japan's spirit of cooperation with the Filipinos, not only in trades and industries, but even in the latter's struggle for freedom. There are accounts of clashes between Japanese seamen and Spaniards, the Japanese moved by a sympathy for the liberty-loving Filipinos. There is the account of the Tondo Revolt of 1587-88, led by the patriot Magat Salamat, brother of Lakandula, in which the Japanese offered considerable help. Led by a Christianized Japanese named Dionisio Fernandez, and by Captain Juan Gayo, the Japanese offered arms and munitions to the Filipinos. The revolt was suppressed, but it was significant in that Spain realized that the Filipinos were not alone in their fight for the rights and privileges of a free nation.

Aid to the Philippines

About forty-five years have now passed since Japan once again showed her great concern over the liberation and advancement of the Philippines. I am referring to the Philippine Revolution and to the Filipino-American War that immediately followed.

In 1898, General Emilio Aguinaldo commissioned Mariano Ponce to find out how Japanese sentiment stood in regard to the Philippine fight for freedom. Ponce arrived in Japan on June 29, 1898, and his visit did not disappoint him. He received assurances of help to hearten him up. But while he was doing all he could in Tokyo for the good of his country, a Spaniard there began working against him, branding him as a dangerous man, so that he had to transfer to Yokohama. Being a born diplomat, however, Ponce won the friendship and confidence of the Kagatso police who had been assigned to guard him, and, through the latter, even came to know Miss Kiyoki Udagawa who later became his spouse.

In Yokohama, Ponce got acquainted with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the father of the Chinese Republic, and since the two were working for a common goal, they became close friends and associates.

Get Arms

Ponce and Dr. Sun-yat Sen were alike fluent in English, and shared the same difficulty in discoursing with Dr. Yaroku Nakamura on whom alone rested their hope for diplomatic understanding, as the latter could speak only Japanese and German. Even so, Dr. Nakamura did much toward helping the Philippines. Dr. Nakamura had discovered that in a certain storehouse a great number of arms and munitions which had been used by the Japanese against the Chinese in 1894 were being kept. He then conferred with the then Minister of War through Kosin Kamio, about the sale of these supplies to the Philippine army. Favorable to the Philippine cause, General Soroku Kawakami, Chief of the Army General Staff at the time, ordered that the arms and munitions, numbering several thousand rifles and 5,000,000 bullets, and valued at ¥115,000, be allotted to the Philippines.

That point being settled, the second problem was the transport of such supplies to the Philippines. After long deliberation, they came to negotiations with a German firm, A. Weignberger & Co., with offices at Yokohama, wherewith this firm was to take charge of shipping the war implements to the Philippines. It was here that Dr. Nakamura met the American consul, E. C. Bellow. The latter gave him a sarcastic greeting: "Ah, so you are the famed Dr. Nakamura, the expert in Philippine affairs!" or words to that effect. To which Dr. Nakamura replied: "Mister Consul, regarding Philippine affairs, I am only following the path you have yourself taken."

Ship Is Bought

The third problem confronting the parties concerned was to have an exclusive ship, one not bound by contract to carry merchandise aboard. Dr. Nakamura therefore purchased a merchantman, the Nunobiki Maru, of 1,444 tons at a cost of ¥38,000. This done, he enlisted two of his close friends, Captains Tei Hara and Masafumi Hayashi, to go along and take personal charge of the shipment of the war implements to the Philippines, and then to remain and help General Aguinaldo in executing the latter's war plans. It was also agreed that Captain Tei Hara should be the Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army. This agreement was made in the presence of Mariano Ponce, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and Captain Hirayama. It is interesting at this point to note the names of the following Japanese officers in the Philippine Army: Sintetsu Nishiuchi, Asajiro Inatomi, Keizo Miyai, and Kesakichi Misumati, all lieutenants; Saburo Nakamori and Shinobu Masuda, sergeants. Below then, were a host of Japanese volunteers.

Captain Hara and Captain Hayashi were the first to arrive in Manila. That was at the close of June 1899. Through the help of M. Tagawa, well-known businessman, they were able to secure transportation to Orani, Bataan, and from there to proceed to Tarlac where General Aguinaldo had his headquarters. After an exchange of most cordial salutations, General Aguinaldo made the following declaration: "I can never again have faith in the white race. How many times have they betrayed and deceived us! In the future, it must be we, brother Orientals, who should see to the solution of our own problems." And Captain Hara made this reply: "They, the whites, are at present dominating the Asiatics; and universal justice is weighed on the balance of Might. Under such circumstances, there is no hope for peace in the East, and that is why we are here today: to unite and join forces with you Filipinos."

Ship Sinks

It was about dusk on July 19 when the Nunobiki Maru pushed off the Nagasaki port, loaded with arms and munitions. Unfortunately, two days later it was overtaken by a great calamity: it sank off the China coast, 50 miles from the island of Baanto. The crew were rescued by an English ship after three days. Commenting on the misfortune, Dr. Nakamura said: "The sinking of the Nunobiki Maru is a calamity to our country. We shall feel its far-reaching significance a century hence." There still remained the amount of ¥42,000 for the purchase of weapons and war supplies, but in view of the surrender of the Filipino forces to America, the money was returned by Dr. Nakamura to Ponce, through Toten Miyazaki in Hongkong.

The foregoing narration is merely part of the long series of historical truths depicting the noble intentions of Japan towards the Philippines from the beginning of their relations. Like a big brother, Japan has always shown concern over our plight.

When General Ricarte refused to kiss the American flag; and when this great patriot among those in Hongkong showed himself firmly resolved never to return to the Philippines as long as America held sway here, it was the Japanese nation that extended a welcoming hand to him and opened her doors to receive him. For forty years, General Ricarte lived in Japan, amid an atmosphere of solicitude and affection, returning to the land of his birth only in order to assist in the establishment of the New Philippines.

Fruits of Wisdom

Let not sleep fall upon thy eyes till thou hast thrice reviewed the transactions of the past day. Where have I turned aside from rectitude? What have I been doing? What have I left undone, which I ought to have done? Begin thus from the first act, and proceed; and, in conclusion, at the ill which thou hast done, be troubled and rejoice for the good.—Pythagoras.

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Listen not to a tale-bearer or slanderer, for he tells thee nothing out of good will; but as he discovereth of the secrets of others, so he will of thine in turn.—Socrates.